

# THE SALISBURY BANNER.

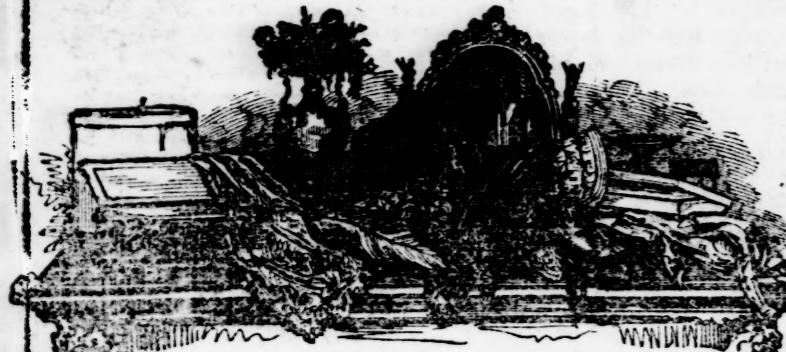
A Weekly Family Newspaper--Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. Terms--Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

VOL. VI.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1858.

NO. 22

## OLD SALISBURY REVIVED ! NEW MERCANTILE FIRM! GOODS ALL NEW !



MCNEELY & YOUNG,

Big news to call the attention of the citizens of Rowan and the surrounding country, to the STOCK of GOODS they are now receiving. They feel confident, from the past experience, that their stock, which is large and carefully selected, is admirably adapted to the wants of the community, and that nothing but the principal part for cash, they can get. We are choosing them and sending them to the port of Western North Carolina. Country Merchants and the public generally will find that, as we have determined, and can afford, we can sell at prices greatly below those at which goods have been sold heretofore in Salisbury.

Below we enumerate a portion of our stock:

**DRY GOODS,**  
AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES, colored and black. DOMESTIC FLANNELS, MERINOSES, DRAILLES, ALPACAS, GINGHAMS, DRILLINGS, BED and CRADLE BLANKETS, TABLE-CLOTHS, TOWELLING, &c., &c.

**SEWING GOODS,**  
500 PDS. OF ECHO BLANKETS, Cheaper than ever offered in this Market.

**SEASIDE, PLAIN LINDSEY'S, OSNABURGS,**

**SWING, JEANS, &c.,**

**GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.**

**CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SATINETES,**

**KENTUCKY JEANS, of every variety.** Also a fine assortment of ROCK ISLAND, AND YADKIN MFG. CO'S. JEANS, HOSIERY, KNIT, AND LINEN, SKIRTS, GLOVES, &c.

**LADIES' GOODS.**

Silk, White Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Irish Linens, Swiss, Jackonet, Corsets, Hoop-Skirts, Head-dresses, &c.

**CLOTHING.**

A good assortment of gentlemen's clothing, to which we invite special attention.

**HATS, CAPS, BONNETS AND FLATS.**

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

We have paid particular attention to the selection of this portion of our stock, and challenge competition in Brogans, Water-Proof Boots, Dress-Boots and Shoes, and Ladies' and Children's Gaiters and Stockings.

**CARPETING AND OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND DYE-STUFFS.**

We are sole Agents for the Bellevue White Lead.

**Hemlock and Oak-Tanned Leather, Calf and Goat-Skins, Harness and Upper-Leather, Shoe and Saddler's Thread.**

**Wood-Ware--Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Brushes, Twine, Rope, &c.**

**CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE.**

We are enabled to show a finer and better selected stock of these Goods than has ever been kept in this place. Special attention is invited to our China dinner sets, and China and plated tea sets, looking Glasses.

**GROCERIES.**

Rio and Java Coffees, Sugars of all descriptions, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Spices, Candies, Soaps, &c., &c.

We can be found at the corner, opposite the Mansion Hotel, formerly occupied by M. Brown.

MCNEELY & YOUNG. 12-15.

Salisbury, Sept. 22, 1858.

The Following Articles Sold by

**W. H. WYATT,**

Druggist and Apothecary,

**SALISBURY, NO. CAROLINA.**

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral FOR COUGHs.** Ayer's Catarrhatic Pills for Bilious disorders.

**Water-Balsam WILD CHERRY** for Coughs and Colds.

**Green's OXYGENATED BITTERS,** for General Debility.

**Degradie's ELECTRIC OIL** for Pain Cure.

**Davis' Pain Kitter** for Rheumatism, &c.

**Rowdway's Relieff for Irregular Coughs.**

**Hoffmann's German BITTERS** for Diarrhoea.

**Montgomery's Liniment** for Sprains and Bruises.

**Sands' Sarsaparilla** for Scrofula.

**Kennedy's Discovery** for the Impurity of Blood.

**Cod Liver OIL** for Consumption.

Grays, Dalleys, Morehead's, and all other Ointments.

**Plasters' PILLS, and PREPARATORY MEDICINES** to be found in any Drug Store, together with a general assortment of

**BALM OILS.**

**SOAPs,**

**BRUSHES,**

**PERFUMERY,**

**SPICES,**

**PAINTS,**

**DRUGS, &c., &c.**

For Sale by W. H. WYATT, Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 15, 1858 11-15.

Salisbury, Oct. 20, 1858 16-17.

NEW STOCK AT SPIESS',

**JUST RECEIVED**

A new and cheap supply of French Lemons, Cossac, all kinds of Cigars, all sorts of nuts, shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Pecan-nuts and Sardines, Pickles and Brandy Peaches, Flibbers and a great variety of every thing in my line, now selling cheaper than ever for CASH.

PH. G. SPIESS.

Salisbury, Oct. 20, 1858 16-17.

**Oyster Saloon !**

On Monday next a Fine Oyster Saloon, prepared and arranged in the most approved Northern style will be opened at my Confectionery, and particular care has been taken to accommodate ladies with entire privacy, if they desire it.

Having had 25 years experience in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up monuments, &c.

PH. G. SPIESS.

Salisbury, Oct. 20, 16-17.

**White Lead.**

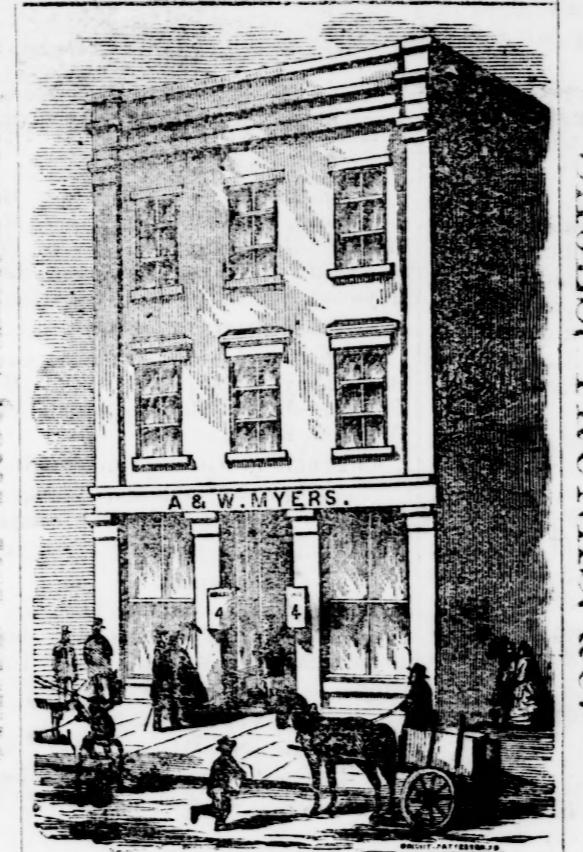
A pure ARTICLE, for sale cheap for cash at

C. A. HENDERSON'S Drug Store. Oct. 12, 1858. 2m-17.

## TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION ! ELEGANT AND COMPLETE STOCK OF BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

A. & W. MYERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FANCY AND



SHOES, TRUNKS, &c.

NO. 4 GRANITE BUILDING.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Are crowding their Store, with everything that is new, elegant, and attractive in

Choice Fancy and Imported Fabrics,

and all that is good and substantial in

HEAVY SHIRTS AND MUSLINS DRY GOODS.

In extent, selection, variety and price they are not afraid of any competition with the *largest houses* in the State; indeed rather invite, and will with great confidence, the present season, solicit both

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS

to give them the benefit of an examination, knowing they can satisfy the most critical that they bring both *skill* and *enterprise* and into requisition in making up their supplies.

In order to avail ourselves of the newest and choicest Goods imported into the country, we were in market several weeks in advance of the regular period before resident and other buyers had selected the most

DESIREEABLE GOODS

from the early French Importations, one of our firm having just returned from the North.

We have thus taken advantage of the early as well as later importations, and can therefore invite the attention of our Town and Country friends of our supply with unusual confidence as we can offer them unsurpassed advantages both in prices, richness and variety of assortment. We shall continue to receive throughout the season, all the new styles that come out so as to present to the trade at all times the *Most Fashionable Goods* in the market.

With every facility to conduct an extensive business we will spare no pains to attain our object and cordially invite all to give our Stock a thorough examination before purchasing.

We call attention to the following:

LADIES DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Splendid Brocade Silk Ropes a' Lez, Rich Brocade, Embroidered and Double Skirts.

Rich Bayadere, Ottoman, Bayadere and Gros Grain Black Silks.

Black Gros de Rhodes, Poult de Soie and Tateta.

Silks from 50cts per yard upwards.

Paris De laire Ropes a' Lez, very handsome.

Elegant Bayadere and Figured French Delaines.

Satinine Bayadere and Alcione, a new article, 6-12 Pds. per yard.

Rich French and a Lez French Meraines and Cashmeres.

Bayadere and Valencia, French Plain and Striped.

Rich French Plain and Striped.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Badham introduced a bill to exempt one slave from execution. Read a first time. A motion to print was rejected—ayes 41, noes 43.

Mr. Green, of Franklin introduced a bill amending the 13th section of the 21st chapter Revised Code, relative to the distribution of copies of the Revised Code; read the first time.

Mr. Walser introduced a bill to remove free persons of color beyond the limits of the State; read the first time and ordered to be printed.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Steele moved that the names of the members of the Senate and the House of Commons, and the Districts and Counties, in the State, respectively represented, be printed in the paper.

Mr. Badham moved that the Rules of Order and the Constitution of the U. S. and this State, be explained that arrangement would prove a great convenience to members. Concurred in, and a message sent to the House asking its concurrence. Subsequently the House concurred.

Message received from the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of Comptroller. Concurred in. The Senate vote was as follows:

*For C. H. Brogden.*—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Battle, Bledsoe, Boyd, Brown, Cunningham, Davidson, Dillard, Dobson, Edney, Gilmore, Guyther, Houston, Humphrey, Lane, Lanford, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Pritchard, Reinhart, Speight, Steele, Taylor, Thomas, Ward, Whitaker, Williams—22.

*For Geo. E. Badger.*—Messrs. Blount, Davis, Douthitt, Douthitt, Flanner, Gorrell, McDonald, Miller, Morehead, Gilmore, Guyther, Houston, Humphrey, Lane, Lanford, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Pritchard, Reinhart, Speight, Steele, Taylor, Whitaker and Williams—31.

*For D. H. Ramsay.*—Messrs. Blount, Cunningham, Davis, Donnell, Douthitt, Flanner, Gorrell, McDonald, Miller, Morehead, Gilmore, Guyther, Houston, Humphrey, Lane, Lanford, Martin, McDowell, McKoy, Mills, Pritchard, Reinhart, Speight, Steele, Taylor, Whitaker and Williams—12.

Messrs. Cowper and Poole voted for Kenneth Rayner.

Mr. Charnichael voted for Wm. A. Graham.

A message received from the House inclosing a message from the Governor announcing the resignation of Hon. Asa Biggs as Senator in Congress, and of Hon. T. L. Clingman as a member of the House of Representatives, and also the resignation of Hon. Jno. W. Ellis and S. J. Person, as Judges of the Superior Courts, and naming the appointments which had been made by his Excellency to those vacancies. [The Gov's message also added that the foregoing information was omitted by oversight from his regular message.]—The message from the House conveyed the report of the president and directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, with a proposition to print. Concurred in.

The joint committee on the election of Comptroller reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 157, of which Brogden received 118, Ramsay 38, Collins 1.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
The House was called to order by the Speaker at eleven o'clock.

**MEMORIAL.**  
Mr. McKay presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Western Railroad Company. The memorial states, "Our object is to show you what has been done on our Road, and to satisfy you that the aid we ask, will insure its completion to the facilities, and certainly develop the vast mineral resources of the State."

Mr. McKay, after making some remarks upon the important interests concerned, moved the bill and motioned his name to the committee on Internal Improvements, and printed, which motion was carried—ayes 66, does not announced.

The Speaker announced the following committees:—

*On the Judiciary.*—Messrs. Kerr, Bridgers, Smith, Dorth, Norwood, Outlaw, Ransom, Radham, Fleming, Hargrove and T. R. Caldwell.

*On Internal Improvement.*—Messrs. Bridgers, Morehead, Ripley, Hall, of Rowan, Smith, McKay, Love, Coaster, Meares, Higgins and Sparrow.

*On Education.*—Messrs. Hill of Halifax, J. K. Bryan, Fairbault, Ference, W. F. Green, Taylor, Jones of Orange, Haskett, Fagg, Pritchard and Wimber.

*On Claims.*—Messrs. Seales, Hall, of Warren, Baird, Washburn, Bryan of Craven, Chambers, Burke, Henry, Faision and Pendle.

*On Agriculture.*—Messrs. Daney, Bullock, Gentry, Long, Martin, Hill of Stokes, Lewis, Gatling, Purdie and M. T. Waddell.

*On Proprieties and Grievances.*—Messrs. Baxter, Barbee, Walser, Byrd, Dickson, Dockery, Tomlinson, Foy, Gardner, Morgan, Wood, Moore of Martin, and Sanders.

*On Slave and Free Persons of Color.*—Messrs. Badham, T. R. Caldwell, Norwood, and Dorth.

*On Finance.*—Messrs. Fries, Morehead, Bridgers, Thompson, Leak, Haywood, Smith and Bryan of New Hanover.

*On Military Affairs.*—Messrs. Simpson, Lydon, Harrington, Gaither of Irrell, Moore of New Hanover, Reagan, Sparrow, Foy, Gardner, Morgan, Wood, Moore of Martin, and Sanders.

*On Slave and Free Persons of Color.*—Messrs. Badham, T. R. Caldwell, Norwood, and Dorth.

*On Finance.*—Messrs. Fries, Morehead, Bridgers, Thompson, Leak, Haywood, Smith and Bryan of New Hanover.

*On State Comptroller.*—Mr. Hill of Stokes, moved a message to the Senate proposing to go forthwith into an election of State Comptroller, which being adopted, and the Senate concurring,

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, nominated C. H. Brogden, of Wayne, and Mr. Taylor nominated N. A. Ramsay, of Chatham. The House voted as follows:

*For Brogden,* 87  
*For Ramsay,* 26

The joint committee to superintend the election reported whole number of votes cast 157, of which number Brogden received 118.

Ramsay 38  
On motion of Mr. D. F. Caldwell, of the House adjourned.

**THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1858.**  
**SENATE.**

Mr. Thomas introduced the following bills, which were read first time and referred as noted: a bill to amend the acts of 1854-'5 and 1856-'7, in relation to the Western N. C. Rail-

road—to committee on internal improvements; a bill to incorporate the Tennessee Bride Company—same committee; a bill to amend the act of 1783, in relation to the Cherokee Indians, and to provide the widow and children of Chunalaska with a home—to committee on the judiciary; a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Tuckaseege and Nantahala Turnpike Company—to committee on internal improvements.

A message from the House in the proposed case concurred in the election of U. S. Senator for the term commencing on the 4th of March next, [the proposition of the Senate was to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Asa Biggs,] and informing the Senate that Hon. Thos. Bragg was in nomination. The Senate thereupon voted as follows:

*For Gov. Bragg.*—Mr. Speaker, Badham, Baird, Barbee, Baxter, Benbury, Blount, Bridgers, Bryan, of Craven, Bryan, of New Hanover, Bryson, Bullock, Byrd, Coaster, Cox of Jones, Daney, Dickson, Dorth, Drake, Dula, Fagg, Faison, Fairbault, Fleming, Foy, Fries, Gardner, Gatling, Gentry, Green, of Franklin, Hall of Rowan, Hail, of Warren, Hargrove, Harrington, Haywood, Hester, Hill, of Halifax, Hill of Stokes, Higgins, Holdsworth, Hatchins, Jones, of Craven, Jones of Orange, Kirby, Leffers, Lewis, Long, Love, Lyon, McKay, Martin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Martin, Moore of New Hanover, Norman, Norwood, Pritchard, Purdie, Ransom, Reagan, Reeves, Ripley, Roney, Seales, Shaw, Simpson, Smallwood, Speight, Stanford, Stephens, Tomlinson, Thompson, Wallace, Ward, Washburn, Waters, Watson, Whitfield, Wilson, Williams, and Woodfin—81.

Messrs. Cowper and Poole voted for Kenneth Rayner.

Mr. Charnichael voted for Wm. A. Graham.

The joint committee appointed to superintend the election reported the whole number of votes cast 162, of which Gov. Bragg received 113, Badger 26, Outlaw 13, Donnell 8, Morehead 3, Rayner 2, Davis 1, Graham 1.

**MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.**

A message was read from His Excellency, announcing to the House the vacancies in the U. S. Senate, Judgeship, Secretary of State, &c.

**U. S. SENATOR.**

Mr. Bridgers moved a message to be sent to the Senate proposing to go into the election of U. S. Senator for the short term, which being sent and concurred in by the Senate, the House voted.

The joint committee appointed to superintend the election reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 150, Hon. T. L. Chapman 108, Hon. W. A. Graham 47, Hon. David Outlaw 1, Hon. K. Rayner 1, Mr. D. F. Caldwell 1, Mr. D. F. Donnell 1.

**Important Bills.**

The following important bills have been introduced into the Senate by Col. Humphrey of Onslow. In introducing the first Col. Humphrey said:

The bill proposes to remove the free negro population from the limits of the State, after two years' notice, or, if they will remain, to reduce them to the same condition as slaves.

The bill was prepared and introduced at the request of many of his constituents, as well as the request of many citizens of other portions of the State, who had suffered long and severely from the evil influences which the free negroes exercise over the slave population. But a change so radical and important in our municipal law, as the one proposed by that bill, deserved well, he thought, the serious consideration of the Legislature; and while the change proposed met the views and wishes of those at whose instance it was framed, he had a doubt that some of its provisions might conflict with the constitution.

In his own opinion some legislation upon the subject was demanded of this Legislature. He moved, therefore, that the bill be printed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

**A BILL CONCERNING FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.**

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be lawful for any free person of African descent, now in the State, or who may hereafter be within its limits, being over the age of fourteen years, to choose a master or her master, and become a slave, upon the terms and conditions hereinabove named: *Provided*, That it shall not be subject to forced sales for any debt incurred by, or judgment rendered against the chosen master, prior to the period of enslavement.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any free person of African descent aforesaid desires to choose a master, such person may file a petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county in which he or she resides, setting forth his or her desire to choose an owner, and stating the name of such person as he or she desires to select as an owner; which petition shall be signed by the petitioner, in the presence of at least two sub-riding witnesses. And thereupon the clerk of the Court in which such petition shall have been filed, shall give notice thereof by posting such notice at the Courthouse door for four weeks; and said clerk shall issue a summons to the petitioner, and the person designated in the petition as the proposed master, entreating them to appear before the Court at the term hereof next succeeding the expiration of the publication of said notice, and shall also issue a subpoena for the subscriber with seal to the petition, which summons and subpoena shall be executed in the same manner as like process in other cases.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That upon the appearance in open Court, of both the petitioner, and the person designated in the petition as the proposed master, the Court shall proceed to examine each party separately, as well as the subscriber witness to the petition, and such other person as the Court may see fit; and at such examination, the County Solicitor shall be present, and see that a full examination is had, and he shall represent the petitioner in such examination. And if upon such examination, the Court shall be satisfied that there is no fraud nor collusion between the parties, that the proposed master is a person of good repute, and there is no good reason to the contrary, the said Court shall have power, by decree entered into the records of the Court, to grant the prayer of the petitioner; and from the entry of such decree, the property in said person of African descent, as a slave, shall vest in the person so chosen master, and his rights and liabilities, and the condition of the petitioner shall in all respects be the same as though such petitioner had been born a slave to the master.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That if any free person of color should be brought before the Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of any county, and shall not be able to give the bond as prescribed in the second section of this act, such Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, shall commit such free person of color to the public jail, with an order to the Sheriff to expose him to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, of his county, after giving four weeks' notice of the same, in the nearest public journal, and at least four public places in his county, and the said purchaser shall and may exercise all the rights of ownership over said free person of color, for one year from such sale.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if any such free person of color, shall during the year of such slavery, be able to give his bond as contemplated in the second section of this act, to take effect at the end of his slavery, he shall be permitted to do so; but if he shall fail to render the bond,

tee, and felt anxious to do his duty impartially. He hoped the resolution would be made broad enough to cover an inquiry to the mover's own case, and hoped the member would appear before the committee and substantiate his charge.

Mr. Gaither, of Irrell, considered the resolution was intended to cast a slur and stigma upon him, and was proceeding to denounce the attempt, when he was promptly called to order by the Speaker, and sat down.

**U. S. SENATOR.**

For Bragg.—Messrs. Speaker, Badham, Baird, Barbee, Baxter, Benbury, Blount, Bridgers, Bryan, of Craven, Bryan, of New Hanover, Bryson, Bullock, Byrd, Coaster, Cox of Jones, Daney, Dickson, Dorth, Drake, Dula, Fagg, Faison, Fairbault, Fleming, Foy, Fries, Gardner, Gatling, Gentry, Green, of Franklin, Hall of Rowan, Hail, of Warren, Hargrove, Harrington, Haywood, Hester, Hill, of Halifax, Hill of Stokes, Higgins, Holdsworth, Hatchins, Jones, of Craven, Jones of Orange, Kirby, Leffers, Lewis, Long, Love, Lyon, McKay, Martin, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Martin, Moore of New Hanover, Norman, Norwood, Pritchard, Purdie, Ransom, Reagan, Reeves, Ripley, Roney, Seales, Shaw, Simpson, Smallwood, Speight, Stanford, Stephens, Tomlinson, Thompson, Wallace, Ward, Washburn, Waters, Watson, Whitfield, Wilson, Williams, and Woodfin—81.

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SALISBURY, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1858.

## SALISBURY BANNER.

Published every Wednesday.

BY JOSEPH M. NEWSON.

Terms of subscription,

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

To Journeyman Printers.

A STEADY, well-qualified Printer, capable of doing work in the best manner, will find a permanent situation of favorable terms, by making immediate application at the Salisbury Banner office.

We are still much indisposed, which we hope, will be some excuse for shortcomings this and last week.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We devote our space this week to the proceedings of the Legislature, bringing them up to Friday last, having condensed them so as to insert only the most important items.

U. S. SENATORS.—In our last issue we announced the election of Messrs. Clingman and Bragg<sup>3</sup> to the Senate of the United States. Now, the commendations of our Democratic friends enable us to say that the election of those two talented gentlemen meet the warmest approbation from every quarter.

HARMONY PRESERVED.—Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Know Nothing press to produce the impression that divisions about the offices would arise in the Democratic party, we have the pleasing satisfaction to say that the offices have been satisfactorily filled; and that the party is still a unit, progressing patriarally and successfully with the business of legislation.

L. O. O. F.—In the Daily Progress we find a short extract from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of L. O. O. F., embracing the election of the officers, the financial condition of the order, &c., for which we shall make room in our next.

John Sloan, of Greensboro', is the R. W. Grand Master; Gen. Wm. J. Hoke, of Anderson, is the Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The next meeting will be held in Statesville on the 4th Tuesday in November, 1858.

COL. JOHN H. WHEELER, who has been residing in Washington city for some time past, was visiting his friends in Raleigh last week.

The Washington States says that Stephen A. Douglas will encourage no movement calculated to disrupt the Democratic party.

The Superior Court, for Rowan, was held last week. A number of distinguished citizens were in attendance—Hon. Burton Origne, Hon. John W. Ellis, Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. J. H. A. Gilmer and other men of distinction were present. Messrs. Hall and Flanagan and Justice of the Common Councils, and Mr. Ramsey, of the Senate were home on business; but they all returned to their posts of duty in Raleigh.

The visit of home gave us more pleasure than that of Mr. Fisher, of the Institute, a courteous and learned gentleman, every way eminently qualified for the highly responsible position he so ably fills.

Judge Mandy presided with his usual dignity and courtesy. Thanksgiving day was duly observed.

PIVATES; LARGER AND FINER.—Our friend, the Rev. Saml. Rotherick, brought us a supply of Snowball Potatoes last week, exceeding all we had previously seen. They were plucked and cultivated under the superintendence of Mrs. Rotherick. After they had been out of the ground a number of them weighed 1 lb. 6 oz.

From Mr. Vignat we received a sample of Heron Potatoes, very fine indeed.

CONGRESS will meet on Monday next. In a few days, therefore, we shall have the President's message and other important political intelligence from the National Capital.

THE WINES AND BRANDIES FOR MEDICINE.—We deem it a matter of very great importance to know where to procure good wines—the pure article for the use of invalids. It is a matter of great concern to be enabled to put our readers in possession of the necessary information. It can be procured of W. H. Wyatt, Druggist and apothecary, Salisbury, N. C.

An anonymous writer over the signature of "Wilkerson" has interrogated us in relation to the freight charges on the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Company. As we are unable to furnish the information sought by our correspondent, we regret that he has not favored us with his name, so that by the publication, of his interrogatories, those competent to do so might reply to his questions. We have seen no tariff of freights published for that road.

MARBLE.—There is now some beautiful specimens of tomb stones, &c., at the Marble works of Gray, Bryan, & Co., in this place. Call and see them.

THE LINCOLN GRAPE.

LINCOLN, N. C., Nov. 22, 1858.

MR. NEWSON.—*Dear Sir:* I wish to inform your readers that I have for sale 300 Grape-vines, of the celebrated LINCOLN GRAPE.

If any of your friends about Salisbury wish them, please let them know that they can get them from me: Price, one DOLLAR per vine at the nursery.

The vines were planted last winter from the cuttings off of vines 6 years old. I also have cuttings at \$20 per hundred, delivered at Charlotte depot. No less than 100 will be sent to one address at that price—20 small cuttings will be sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS.

Yours Respectfully,  
J. A. JETTON.

THE LINCOLN-GRAPE cuttings, at reasonable rates, may now be had, by addressing Col. L. D. Childs, Lincoln, N. C. As a special favor to Horticulturists, it is possible that he may occasionally spare a vine with the root, if application be made, to the nursery.

We trust that the abominable heresies uttered in this speech will have the effect of uniting all the Conservative and Union-loving people of the South and country, in one solid phalanx, to put down this archtraitor to the South and her best interests.

AN APPRENTICE.—We are still much indisposed, which we hope, will be some excuse for shortcomings this and last week.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We devote our space this week to the proceedings of the Legislature, bringing them up to Friday last, having condensed them so as to insert only the most important items.

Speeches of the Speakers.

Mr. Clark addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS.—The flattering vote which has just elevated me to this high and honorable position I must regard as an evidence of your partiality, and not my merit; and to that partiality must I appeal to aid me in the discharge of its responsible duties. I make this appeal with more confidence from my former experience in this Hall, and knowing, too, that the rules for the regulation of this body are not to emanate from this Chair, but are such only as you voluntarily adopt. It shall be my steady purpose to administer these laws faithfully and impartially—to ensure the most general satisfaction by being plain and direct in their interpretation, and rigid in their enforcement.

In your representative capacity you are charged with the most important interests of the State—to develop her resources, to sustain her credit, and the obedience of the citizens to your legislation, demands of you in return a full and ample protection of their interests and rights.

We live in times of great political embarrassment, but, when not only our rights but the very principles of our Government are imperiled; and while in our own borders we are endeavoring to reconcile apparently conflicting interests, we are equally bound to protect our rights to a fair and equal participation in all the benefits of this great confederacy of States.

We have inherited from our ancestors the most inestimable blessings of liberty, and a system of government the parallel of which is not found in the history of the world, and we are bound by every consideration of duty and patriotism to preserve these blessings and this government, sound, unimpaired, and without blemish to our posterity.

Permit me, in conclusion to return you my thanks for the unsolicited behest of this honor, and to promise you my best efforts to discharge satisfactorily the duties of the station.

Mr. Settle thus addressed the Commons:

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

You have called me to a post of honor, for which mark of your confidence and esteem, I return you my profound thanks. I am aware, gentlemen, that it is not a post of honor alone—it is one of labor and responsibility, and I shall have to claim much of your indulgence. But, when I see the gentlemen by whom I am surrounded I am sure that I shall have your hearty co-operation in maintaining the dignity and order of your body. I trust gentlemen, that the deliberations of the session now commencing, will promote the prosperity, happiness and general welfare of North Carolina.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

Mr. Seward recently made a speech at Rochester, N. Y., which is producing a profound sensation. Mr. S., in this incendiary address, declares that the present political agitation is an irreconcileable war between sectional interest, which must end in the overthrow of one or the other. Mr. Seward's pernicious sentiments are proclaimed in the following extract of his speech, which we re-produce to show the people of the South what this talented, but bold and bad man, who, it is said, will be brought forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1860 is aiming at.

Many of Mr. Seward's friends at the North denounce the sentiments contained in this Rochester speech.

“Shall I tell you what this collision means?—They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or financial agitators, and, therefore, ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irreconcileable conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston

and New Orleans become markets for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rice fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men.

It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made, vain and ephemeral.”

We trust that the abominable heresies uttered in this speech will have the effect of uniting all the Conservative and Union-loving people of the South and country, in one solid phalanx, to put down this archtraitor to the South and her best interests.

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ED.—IT IS NOT OFTEN THAT WE NOTICE

anywhere a patent medicine; yet we feel it is a duty when we are convinced an article is very meritorious to inform the public that they, too, may be benefited by its use, and to prevent them from using other articles that have no merit in them.

Now, we particularly recommend to our readers, Dr. Sandidge's Liver Invigorator, as an article that has given health and performance, in our circle of acquaintance, that were little less than astonishing. It is particularly recommended for all diseases of the Liver, as it is a Liver Invigorator. Especially among our own citizens, we note a general effect of the medicine from bowel complaints, worms and other diseases incident in children have been quiet and perfectly cured by the use of this article. It has testimonials that none can doubt, for the cure of Jaundice, Dyspepsia and such troubles as always follow a damaged Liver. A few such cases have seemed almost to work miracles.

The use of this article to families is not to be without its own pains, as it will many hours of pain by its speedy use when disease first makes its attack.—*Atalanta Sentinel.*

Sold by W. H. WYATT, Salisbury, N. C.

THE PILLS TRADE, who could dream of the magnitude of such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Paraffine Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painful do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little moral, physical and mental, is to combat and subdue. Dr. C. J. Avery of Lowell, manufacturer in his laboratory of a Paraffine Pill, has this to say: “I have 400 boxes of this article, and it is still a unit, though it does not last a minute or one dose. It is a great box, 12 x 12 x 12 inches, containing 1000 pills, each 1/2 oz. weight, and it costs 1000.

It is a minute or one dose. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, of 1,200,000 a month. Physicians, think of that! 43,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case, one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His practice entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the well-being of his patients.”

Sold by W. H. WYATT, Salisbury, N. C.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Among all preparations for the hair that have been introduced, it is not to be denied that this is the most effective. It is a hair restorative now having the name of Wood's Hair Restorative. His Restorative has passed the ordeal of innumerable fashionable toilets, and the ladies, whenever they have tested it, pronounce it a pearls of beauty. They find, where the hair is thinned, that it grows a fresh growth; that it fully restores the vegetation of the scalp, and gives a new life to the hair.

Mr. Gray will undertake the editorial control of the paper between the 20th of this month and the 1st of December.

It will be continued under the name of THE STATES, and published on the following terms:

DAILY:

One copy per year, \$



CO 71  
S 166  
Follett

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, will convene in Concord on the 8th of January.

The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky will be held in Frankfort on the 8th of January.

The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee will be held on the 9th of March, and the opposition convention will probably take place on the 23rd of February.

On the 6th of January a special election will be held in the Fourth Congressional District of New York, to fill the vacancy in the United States House of Representatives occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John Kelly.

On the 4th of January a special election will be held in the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois, to fill the seat in the House of Representatives made vacant by the Death of Hon. Thomas L. Harris. The democrats have nominated Charles D. Hodges for the place.

A special election will be held in the same district for a member to the next Congress, Mr. Harris having been chosen for another term, at the recent election in Illinois.

Hon. Paulus Powell, Representative in Congress from the sixth district of Virginia, has announced himself a candidate for re-election. Hon. S. F. Leake will be the independent candidate in opposition to Mr. Powell.

The St. Louis Republican contradicts the report that Senator Douglass is about to write a letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

THOUSAND HUNDRED DOLLARS IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.—The sum of fifteen hundred dollars was made a few days since at Lynchburg, Va., in fifteen minutes by a New York gentleman; and the tick by which it was done should be known by business men in our section generally. The circumstances were the e. He was a passenger on a steamer to the South by the line of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad. There was a slight detention of the train at Lynchburg and to see what was to be seen in the line of business, he stepped into a store, inquired the price of dried peach, was informed, asked how many bushels they could furnish, was told, gave a check for the amount made arrangements with the selling party to ship to New York, returned to his seat into the cars, was not gone longer than fifteen minutes, took out his pencil, made an estimate of his purchase, calculated the expense of shipment, insurance and all, and remarked to a friend sitting by, from whom we learned the facts, that he had made just fifteen hundred dollars clear of everything—a good fifteen minutes work, and a sharp business man, say we, paid so respond all.—But the tick by which it was done—that's what we are after. Well, that man kept posted on the prices current; at every town he inquiry for the latest papers, patronized the press, kept posted on the rates of freight from point to point, would invest a dollar or so each day for telegraphic intelligence from New York, and studied his business thoroughly and made the newspaper his text book.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—Extraordinary Instance of Woman's Fidelity.—At Detroit on the 25th ult., Michael McJannett attempted to murder his wife and stepdaughter, in order to obtain \$4,000 left them by a relative. The girl was about 16 years of age, and was frightened out of the neck and hands, as was her mother. The *Free Press* says:

The first intimation the intended victim had of the intentions of the father and husband, was his coming up the stairs into the back chamber, where the family, consisting of the mother, the oldest daughter and four little ones, ranging from two to ten years old, were in the act of retiring. The mother was on her knees, in the act of pegging, with her little ones already in bed, when he advanced to a position behind her, took her by the hair, and pulled her head back.

The exact nature of the struggle between the two it is difficult to give, from the fact that she refused to describe it for fear of implicating him, a most extraordinary instance of woman's fidelity under extreme circumstances. He succeeded in inflicting several severe wounds on her throat, and then, probably becoming fearful lest the children should make their escape, and give the alarm, seized the oldest girl, who was about to run down stairs, and made desperate attempts to cut her throat.

She screamed and struggled with all her strength, using her hands to defend her throat, by which means the razor was drawn directly through one of them, which was cut in a terrible manner. She succeeded in getting away from him after he had cut her neck open both sides, and cut her head in one or two places, and run down stairs, followed by her mother, and out into the street. The neighbors, hearing the screams, ran out at the same time, and describes the sight as shocking in the extreme; the two young running for their lives, the blood streaming from their gaping wounds, and besmeared with their gore, which, with their fright and screams, rendered a most striking appearance.

The assassin gave himself up to the police and was sent to prison. Whatever they may be in the smoke-house, on the streets they are a nuisance.

INDIA.—Further successes of the English Army have been achieved in India.

# THE SALISBURY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

Job Printing at the Banner Office.

Having obtained the services of an experienced Job Printer, who is capable of promptly executing, in the neatest and most approved style, all kinds of fancy as well as plain printing, from the most elegant book to the neatest card, the Banner office respectfully solicits a liberal share of the public patronage. All favors will be thankfully attended to, at short notice and at as low rates as at present. If these two propositions be correct, the proposed amendment is a good one, and our legislators cannot adopt it any too soon. Let us examine them.

In South Carolina, and most of the States south of this—perhaps in all—legal interest is at a higher figure than six per cent. Hence it is said our money-holders go there to seek investments for their capital. It is unquestionably true, that transactions of this kind have taken place. It is also true, however, that the paper circulating medium in the Southern States, is abundantly sufficient to answer all their purposes; and that the friends of any enterprise which commands the confidence of resident capitalists at home, need not come here or go anywhere else to seek pecuniary aid. This is only done in cases of doubtful success, and we think that the habitual astuteness and circumspection of money-lenders will very soon teach them that a sound investment in North Carolina, at six per cent., is far preferable to one abroad, which is doubtful at seven or eight.

Again: Would it violate our faith? That being answered in the affirmative, and established to be true, we, for one, would sacrifice all the benefits we could derive from it, ten times over, rather than see its successful accomplishment.

The subject ends not here. The State has invested a large capital in her Central Road, as it is commonly called. If this Danville connection would diminish the profits of that enterprise, and create the necessity for further taxation upon our people, he would render himself justly odious, indeed, who would lend his aid to the passage of any such bill; and, in this last point of view, it seems to us, all the merits of the subject are contained.

But that it should ever be seriously advanced by intelligent gentlemen, that to increase the legal would diminish the actual rate of interest in business transactions, might well make one smile. To those who entertain this view, we would simply say, there is no law now existing in the State of North Carolina prohibiting a man from lending his money at six per cent., far preferable to one abroad, which is doubtful at seven or eight.

We would respectfully call the reader's attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Smith & Newson. They are enterprising young men, and deserve a liberal share of public patronage. But read their advertisement giving due notice of the arrival of their stock of Valentines for the 14th of next month.

SPLendid CABINET WARE.—During the holidays, we took a peep at the splendid variety of tastefully finished Cabinet Ware, in the rooms of our friend, SAM'L. R. HARRISON. Those wishing furniture would do well to call at his establishment, opposite the store of J. J. & J. A. McConaughay, and see the many beautiful and useful cabinet articles he offers for sale, at astonishingly low rates.

The Report of D. W. Courts, Esq., Public Treasurer, has been laid before the Legislature and published. It's a very able document. In next week's *Banner* we shall publish a brief abstract of it, from which it will appear that, according to the estimated income and disbursement, for the two years ending October 1860, the deficit in the treasury will be \$52,486.98.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. ELLIS.—The inauguration of Gov. Ellis, took place on Saturday. The address, which has not yet been received at this office will appear next week, when we shall endeavor to publish the whole proceedings together.

It is now an established fact that a cargo of African negroes has been landed in Georgia; and it has excited a deep feeling in some quarters, South as well as North.

GEN. GAUDIEN, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, died in Charleston, on Sunday afternoon.

Several of the lately imported Africans have been arrested at Macor, Georgia.

It is said that colored students are now attending the exercises of Yale Medical School.

AGGRESS.—Officer Joseph B. Ramm, arrested a Mr. Henry Wiesmant, of Franklin county, Ga., on yesterday evening, on a charge of having passed on Tuesday evening a \$50 counterfeit bill on the State of South Carolina, on Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, the proprietor of a small clothing store in the upper part of the city. Wiesmant, in company with Phillip Ates and John Mays, went into Reinhardt's store for the purpose of purchasing clothing. On yesterday the bill was ascertained to be counterfeit. Officer Ramm pursued Ates and Mays, but they succeeded in making their escape into South Carolina. The goods purchased were found in Mr. Wiesmant's wagon. Wiesmant was examined before Justices Pickett and Sheron on last night, and bound over to next Superior Court in a bond of \$1000.

Phillip Ates is from York District, S. C., 23 years old, fair complexion, auburn hair, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 150 or 160 pounds, riding a gray horse, shot all around. John Mays is from the same place, about the same height and weight, 15 years old, dark complexion, curly hair inclined to red, riding on some horse with Ates. They are said to have large quantities of this counterfeit money in their possession, and the people generally should look out for them.—*Augusta Evening Dispatch.*

NET WEIGHT OF HOGS.

100 gross will net 75	200 gross will net 142
105 gross will net 79	205 gross will net 167
110 gross will net 83	210 gross will net 172
115 gross will net 88	215 gross will net 176
120 gross will net 92	220 gross will net 181
125 gross will net 96	225 gross will net 186
130 gross will net 101	230 gross will net 190
135 gross will net 105	235 gross will net 195
140 gross will net 110	240 gross will net 200
145 gross will net 114	245 gross will net 209
150 gross will net 118	250 gross will net 218
155 gross will net 122	255 gross will net 223
160 gross will net 131	260 gross will net 228
165 gross will net 136	270 gross will net 232
170 gross will net 140	275 gross will net 237
175 gross will net 144	280 gross will net 241
180 gross will net 149	285 gross will net 246
185 gross will net 153	290 gross will net 251
190 gross will net 158	295 gross will net 256

## USURY.

The propriety of altering the law, so as to make interest the subject of contract up to eight per cent., has been extensively discussed, recently, in this State. The proposed change has many zealous advocates, who support it with earnestness and ingenuity. It is urged that this increased rate of interest would retain capital within the limits of our own State. It is also argued, that instead of acting upon the debtor class of the community, it would increase the facility of borrowing, and enable them to procure money at a less price than at present. If these two propositions be correct, the proposed amendment is a good one, and our legislators cannot adopt it any too soon. Let us examine them.

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The fact is, we have no industrial occupation in this country, which can justify a man in giving more than six per cent. for the use of money, and we think that, of itself, constitutes a good reason why the law should fix that as the maximum rate.

JUDGE DUGLASS arrived in New York on the 28th ult., from Havana. He was received with the highest honors. He will soon proceed to Washington, and then, we suppose, his position in regard to the next Presidential campaign, will be explicitly defined.

It is said that the filibusters have received a cordial welcome in Honduras, which is to be the base of their operations in Central America. If this be so, their success is scarcely doubtful. If they have been invited into Honduras, the United States will not be called on to interfere at all, unless it be for their protection.

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AGGRESS.—Officer Joseph B. Ramm, arrested a Mr. Henry Wiesmant, of Franklin county, Ga., on yesterday evening, on a charge of having passed on Tuesday evening a \$50 counterfeit bill on the State of South Carolina, on Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, the proprietor of a small clothing store in the upper part of the city. Wiesmant, in company with Phillip Ates and John Mays, went into Reinhardt's store for the purpose of purchasing clothing. On yesterday the bill was ascertained to be counterfeit. Officer Ramm pursued Ates and Mays, but they succeeded in making their escape into South Carolina. The goods purchased were found in Mr. Wiesmant's wagon. Wiesmant was examined before Justices Pickett and Sheron on last night, and bound over to next Superior Court in a bond of \$1000.

Phillip Ates is from York District, S. C., 23 years old, fair complexion, auburn hair, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 150 or 160 pounds, riding a gray horse, shot all around. John Mays is from the same place, about the same height and weight, 15 years old, dark complexion, curly hair inclined to red, riding on some horse with Ates. They are said to have large quantities of this counterfeit money in their possession, and the people generally should look out for them.—*Augusta Evening Dispatch.*

## Raleigh Register and Ex-Gov. Morehead on the Danville Connection.

## Correspondence of the Standard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1858.

In accordance with a long established custom, the two branches of Congress have adjourned, and the members an opportunity of spending the Christmas holidays with their families and friends. A large number have gone to their homes, and among them, Messrs. Reid, Branch, Shaw, and Orsige, of North Carolina. Messrs. Scales and Rufin will remain in this city during the short recess. I regret to state that the late James Geddes has been confined to his bed, for a week, with a fever, by a severe attack of rheumatism. He is now, however, rapidly recovering and will be able to resume his seat in the House, on the reassembling of Congress.

The Pension Bill, introduced by Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, has finally passed the House by a large majority. It will require about *eighteen millions* of dollars to meet the provisions of the bill, and it is to be paid out of the treasury of the country, so disordered and the executive branch of the government perplexed to devise a satisfactory mode of providing means to meet our current expenses. Where is this money to come from? Borrowing will not do, for the President will scarcely approve a bill authorizing a loan. How then is it to be obtained unless by increased duties upon imports? And yet many who voted for this bill are vehement opponents of any such measure.

The whole pension system is decidedly wrong, and it is an evil which is constantly growing, and spreading its baneful influences. "Old soldiers" has met the wary eye of demagogues for years past, and aided by its magic sound many a driveling fool has obtained a position which he had not the sense wisely to exercise.

I am gratified in announcing that the entire bill introduced by Mr. Gilmer, to prohibit the collection of the pension, will be rejected.

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders I have always invited the strictest inquiry touching all the affairs of the Company, and the management of the Road—and have most specially requested the citation of any complaints. Few have ever been there alleged. None have ever been maintained.

This charge which you have brought forward, for a high body, being of a different character from such as are remarked above to be unworthy of notice, it is due to the Board of Directors, as well as to myself, and to the public, that it should be noticed.

You speak in your place of privilege with the accredited influence of a Senator, presumed to know, and entitled to respect. It is taken for granted that no honorable gentleman, occupying the very responsible position of a public representative, would knowingly lead his voice and influence in giving circulation to either personal or partisan misrepresentation, and, therefore, it must be believed that whatever is said in this high body is spoken, not as the stamp speech of an unscrupulous newspaper—for effect, nor as a paragraph of an unscrupulous newspaper—for personal or party uses—but with considerable deliberation, and on good evidence. For, permit me to observe, however it may be considered allowable, for general usage, to arraign political and partisan matters on all occasions, with free terms, God forbid that this spirit and usage should prevail now; it is the vital interest of the State in her Public Works, which ought to be wholly delivered from the contamination of mere partisanship, as well as from the scrambles for party ascendancy;—and while it is unquestionably true that a representative of the people should have full privilege to speak freely of public men and things, and abundant authority to enquire strictly into all matters relating to the public interest, as well as to investigate, as closely as he may please, the acts and character of all officials—it is equally true, that every sentiment of generosity, and of common justice, would forbid a pre-judgment, or a censure, without evidence.

It is this, that in relation to the administration of an important State Work, you make a very grave charge. Such an one, as, if sustained, would establish conclusively the utter incompetency and unfaithfulness. And your remark seems to me the more extraordinary for the reason that the affairs of the different Roads are now under enquiry, and it surely would be only fair to hear the result before pronouncing a condemnation.

It was made on a Bill in relation to Boards of Directors in the Roads where the State owns the principal interest—the question being as to changing the law as to give the power of controlling the Roads—the majority of Directors in all the Roads to the Stockholders. In the North Carolina Road the State owns *three fourths*—in the Atlantic Road, *two thirds*;—in the Western North Carolina Road *two thirds*;—in the Raleigh and Gaston Road *one half*. It was argued that the Roads having been badly managed by the State—the Stockholders ought to be placed in full control to ensure their better direction.

With this in relation to the administration of an important State Work, you make a very grave charge. Such an one as, if sustained, would establish conclusively the utter incompetency and unfaithfulness. And your remark seems to me the more extraordinary for the reason that the affairs of the different Roads are now under enquiry, and it surely would be only fair to hear the result before pronouncing a condemnation.

It was made on a Bill in relation to Boards of Directors in the Roads where the State owns the principal interest—the question being as to changing the law as to give the power of controlling the Roads—the majority of Directors in all the Roads to the Stockholders. In the North Carolina Rail Road (your illustration) is held in the hands of the individual Stockholders from the day of its organization to this day. My predecessor came from these Stockholders. I was elected by them and reelected from time to time. Thus you

these questions is greatly to be desired, as this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries."

And whereas, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty contains stipulations which are in direct hostility to the United States, and are calculated to operate adversely to the independent action of this Republic in the line of duty, which may become imperative on it to adopt, in regulating and controlling the affairs of the Central American States, and consequently, the abrogation of the said treaty is demanded alike by the honor and interests of the Union: Therefore,

Resolved, That the President is requested to communicate to the Senate, if no, in his opinion, incompatibility with his public interest, correspondence which may have passed, since his election, between this Government and that of Great Britain, and between this Government and that of Nicaragua, with respect to the termination and/or preservation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

If Senators will indulge me for a few minutes, I should like to offer a reason or two why I think some action ought to take place immediately with reference to these questions. The American public is very sensitive in relation to the proceedings in Central America, and we have had within the last few days some remarkable information from that quarter.

We are told, Mr. President, in the annual message of the Executive, that England had abandoned the right of search, and I thought we had obtained a great triumph of some sort in the question of the right to search and visit our ships. It turns out, however, that the newspaper statements are to be relied upon—and there seems to be no doubt about it, fact—that Great Britain has not only boarded our ships, but that she has examined the list of men on board, to ascertain who they were, whether American, born or not, and whether they had arms. Now it will be recollect that when these proceedings were taking place in the Gulf, last spring, which attracted so much attention, the allegation of Great Britain was not that she had a right to search our ships, but that she had a right to visit a vessel to ascertain its nationality, to ascertain whether it was really an American ship, and if it was, then she would let us alone; but she thought our flag was liable to be abused, and to prevent that was her sole purpose. That was the point in controversy; and I suppose from the President's message that she had abandoned that. It turns out, however, that her officers go on board a ship, will knowing it to be an American ship, not raising any pretense of that sort, and then examine the list of passengers, and inquire about them. At the time of the war of 1812 they went on board our ships to take off their own men; they want now going a step further; they want to ascertain whether Americans on board have flags or not. Is not this a very extraordinary proceeding?

The great difficulty in the way of righting these wrongs is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. By the terms of that treaty the United States is bound never to occupy, colonize, or subdue any part of Central America. We have abided by that treaty, and Great Britain has not. That treaty is very extraordinary one. It is the application to us of the Monroe doctrine, by Great Britain. The Monroe doctrine was not an application to the European Government, but Great Britain says to us, "you shall not colonize Central America." They have turned the tables completely upon us. By this treaty they have actually got the United States to agree never to colonize, or occupy, or subdue any part of Central America. While we are talking about the Monroe doctrine and facilitating ourselves on the progress it has made, Great Britain has actually applied it to ourselves.

What I desire is to get all the facts; at present we are in the dark. It looks from these proceedings, very much as it that were to be the policy of Great Britain, to find her going forward and searching our ships in a neutral port, avowing the purpose to prevent filibusters going there, not only on the high seas, though they may go in our ships, and stopping our own citizens who attempt to go there in large numbers, and obliging them to put back to New York. Remember sir, that the very ground on which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was placed was to open a way to our Pacific possessions. Our Government went into it to get a passage across the Isthmus. That we have not got; but the restrictive provision by which we bound ourselves never to occupy or colonize that region, went in as a sort of appendix. That, however, is in force; and the object for which the treaty was mainly made, is not.

It is very probable, I think, that the course pursued by our Government with reference to Commodore Paulding, furnishes a key to some of these proceedings. It has been a study of the Dr. during twenty years' practice to find what particular organ, when diseased, caused the greatest number of ill or pain, and his conclusion is, that the liver is a preventive of Disease. Jaundice, general debility, &c., while bad for least we mention consumption; for our experience is that more cases of consumption from diseased liver than from all other causes put together.

Taking this to be a correct hypothesis, we have but to find a remedy with which to correct the liver, and we have a cure of nearly all the diseases and infirmities of the human body. The Liver, however, which a person may have, does not to him, for it is for his virtues are such that for all complaints arising from liver derangements, it is an unfailing remedy, while as a family medicine, for all diseases of the stomach and bowels. The Liver, however, is the safest, surest and most efficacious remedy known.—Princeton Pres.

Dear Sirs,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary

to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unrivaled in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeiting.

Now I desire, for one, if possible, to get rid of this Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The hands of our Government will be free.

Until that is done, it is utterly impossible that you can protect American interests properly in that quarter. If the President has any new gift since last December upon this subject, I think it fair that he should indicate it to the country.

In my opinion, as I stated on the floor of the other House, the treaty could have been abrogated last spring on terms that ought to have been, and would have been, satisfactory to us. It was not done. I do not propose now to inquire how or why this was prevented. I hope, however, that this resolution will pass, and that we shall have something on the subject from the President.

The first shade of the season was served up on Saturday at the Carolina Hotel, Wilmington.

A revolution is anticipated in Cuba.

New York Market.

Cotton week. Flour heavy: State \$4 30 a bushel. \$3 50; Ohio unchanged; Southern \$4 75 a bushel. \$3 40. Wheat firm; Southern unchanged. Corn dull. Mixed one cent better. Other articles unchanged and dull.

had a right to establish lines, and that American citizens had a right to go on them to Niagara, and to pass through it. I made some objections in the other House to this feature.

But there was another feature which was still more objectionable in my judgment. It was this: According to that programme of a treaty, the United States had the right to protect the transit route by the landing of troops, &c. There was another clause, perhaps the fifteenth or sixteenth article, by which the United States bound itself to use its influence to induce other foreign governments to make a similar guarantee of protection and neutrality to the routes. What is the meaning of that? We bind ourselves to induce Great Britain, for example, and France, to guarantee the neutrality and the safety of these routes. If they do it, of course, it is not to be a naked guarantee without a right to carry it out. If they bind themselves to keep these routes in a certain condition, they have a right, of course, to use the means necessary for that purpose; and what means will they use? Most unquestionably they will have the right to use exactly the same means that the treaty allows us to use, that is, they may occupy with troops; and, therefore, I regard this as a treaty for the joint occupation of those countries by the United States, France, England, and all other nations who propose to come in.

Senators will see in a moment that this was much more objectionable to us, or ought to have been, than even the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That was an agreement that we would not take possession of Central America, and that nobody else should; but whenever you provide that we and all others may have the right to take possession and hold it, does any one doubt that Great Britain will keep a larger force there than usual, or that perhaps France will do so, because they have vastly larger armies and naval establishments than we have? We have a right, of course, to induce Great Britain, and France, and all other nations who propose to come in.

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